

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY.

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A. J. LAMOURKUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1887.

THE legislative sessions have again been prorogued—this time to the 11th inst. As anticipated, the discussions of the department and general revenue budgets have consumed much time. Not a little irritation has been shown in the Chamber over the amendments and discussions in the Senate, from which these prorogations have arisen. No salaries accruing, the deputies would much prefer to have the sessions closed. The Senate, however, very properly insists on being something more than merely ornamental, and is therefore discussing and amending the bills at its pleasure. It must be confessed that the Senate has come to be by far the best legislative body of the two, notwithstanding its many drawbacks, and were it not for the conservatism and carefulness of this body the financial condition of the country would be much worse than it is. Since our last report two emancipation projects have been introduced into the Senate, both declaring the slaves free and both requiring a subsequent time service. Senator Godoy's project is the more liberal of the two, that of Senator Taunay postponing emancipation until Christmas and making the condition of service more complicated. Neither, however, will be considered. On the 24th Senator Silveira da Motta exposed the half-hearted character of the new recruits for abolition by proposing urgency for the discussion of the Dantas project, against which both Senators João Alfredo and Antonio Prado recorded their votes. This gave opportunity for a well-merited rebuke from the premier who called attention to the divergent opinions among abolitionists and their hesitancy to carry their ideas into execution. In view of such divergencies, he felt that the government is fully justified in refusing to take any new measure into consideration at the present time. It is much to be regretted that the Pernambuco and São Paulo senators failed to meet the very first test after their recent declarations in favor of abolition. The man who declares himself an abolitionist on Monday and then refuses to discuss an abolition measure on Tuesday, forfeits the confidence of all friends of the cause. He may believe the moment inopportune, but he should never record a vote on the other side, whatever the time or emergency. Slavery is so great an evil that no sincere abolitionist can vote to continue it for one single moment. More than that, this new defection had weakened the government and demoralized

the pro-slavery party to such an extent that a vigorous attack might have forced them to grant immediate and important concessions. The new adherents to the cause of abolition, however, appear to have lacked the courage to back their announced convictions, and the opportunity has been lost. The idea of decentralization has also claimed some attention, but this involves so many reforms and so extended a discussion that a reference to it now can only be considered as a declaration of opinion. Another effort has been made by Senator Taunay to get his reforms affecting immigration and the civil status of the people before the Senate, but without success. In the Chamber the debates have been somewhat animated but nothing of importance has been done except the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the empire budget, including the one which caused the resignation of Barão de Mamoré.

THE recent action of the holders of the loan raised by our Commercial Association for the building of an Exchange, by which a committee is appointed to take steps to protect the interests of the creditors, would appear to have precipitated matters and has, we learn, caused some bitter feelings on both sides. One of our banks is the chief holder of this loan and that it should seek to protect its own and its constituents' interests is no more than natural. These interests are threatened by the legal demands of the contractors who engaged to complete the building, and who propose to proceed against the Association for payments due on account of work done. Hence arises the fact that there are likely to be two claimants for the one property, and whichever obtains it, the Association would appear to be on the eve of dissolution. There seems little doubt that from the commencement the proposed "palace" was beyond the means of our Exchange. The first commercial city of South America no doubt should possess a corresponding edifice for the transaction of its commercial affairs, but even when the Association were in a position to build such an edifice as now serves as a monument for wasted money, its real necessity has been questionable from the very commencement. Few, except those whose duty obliges them to go on 'Change, can form an idea of how little real business is done there. We make no exaggeration in stating that no one goes on 'Change to do business; there are many among our principal merchants who do not even appear there once a month. Therefore a very modest building would meet the needs of the frequenters of 'Change, who appear to be principally readers of newspapers. Conceded that the dimensions of the building are excessive and that the resources of the Association can not complete it, there remains to be examined the question of what is to be done? It seems very clear to us that the most available and least onerous manner of solving the embroglio will be to surrender the building and retain only such a part of it as is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the members of the Exchange and the necessary staff. There is little doubt that the building when completed could be to a considerable extent sub-let, and the rentals would largely aid the revenues of the Association; if however this can not complete it and is debared in some manner from even occupying a portion of the building, there seems no way out of the difficulty but to dispose of it to some one who will finish the "palace," and accommodate its necessities to its means. As to any real use, there is hardly a dissident opinion that our Exchange is a zero. We have had to note on more occasions than one the delays in publishing the annual reports; and so far no report for 1886 has

appeared, nor does it seem likely it will appear. Pending some sort of a report, we cannot state what the clerical staff costs per annum; it is considerable apparently and we are informed that the far from creditable shed that now protects the commercial body of Rio costs 7,000\$ per annum. We do not care to discuss the question as to whether the government is right or wrong in retaining the funds contributed by the commerce of Rio to found the Asylum for Invalids. The money was undoubtedly contributed for the fixed purpose, but if, as it appears, the government does not require the fund, then it would appear only equitable that money contributed by commerce should be returned to liquidate engagements entered into by its representatives. It seems indisputable that either the government must extend assistance, or, what we consider much the better hypothesis, that the building must be disposed of and the Association retain a hall and accommodations for the staff and directory at an annual rent. These ideas may hurt the patriotism of some of our readers, but we see no way out of the wood except one of these two hypotheses.

It appears that an Italian editor, representing himself as commissioned by several Italian newspapers, is now making a tour through the province of São Paulo for the purpose of investigating the condition and complaints of those of his countrymen who have emigrated to this country. We do not question the motives of this gentleman; on the contrary, if his mission has been undertaken for the purpose of making an honest, impartial investigation so that his countrymen may be better informed in regard to the country which is so actively seeking for them, then it is only to be commended and assisted. But, we must confess that there is cause for something of doubt in the matter which makes it extremely difficult to decide whether his mission is genuine, or not. On his first arrival he was announced as the editor of an Italian newspaper in Montevideo, and he was at once taken in charge by the immigration officials. Almost immediately, before he had time to investigate anything beyond the Ilha das Flores *hospedaria*, he began to express himself in extravagantly complimentary terms as to the country, its people and the service of immigration. Then it was announced that he was the editor of a newspaper in Rome, and had been commissioned by a syndicate of Italian journals to make this investigation. The list given does not include any of the journals which are generally considered best and foremost in that country. Recently, however, the São Paulo papers are almost unanimously describing him as commissioned by the Italian government to make this investigation, for which there is apparently no foundation. In his journey through that province, he has placed himself wholly in the hands of the immigration society which holds the principal contract for the introduction of immigrants, and it is needless to say that he will see only what his conductors wish him to see, and will be treated with great distinction and courtesy throughout. He has already sent an absurd telegram to Rome, declaring all complaints untrue and directing an Italian deputy to withdraw some sort of an interpellation which had been addressed to the government. And the ink had barely dried on this message before a party of 24 poor colonists from a Douas Corregos plantation tramped into Piracicaba, weary and footsore with a long journey on foot, and complaining of bad treatment. It will be interesting to know if the stories of these poor, deceived people have been as impartially investigated as the *hospedarias* and first-class plantation colonies where

everything had been made ready for the investigation. We do not wish to arouse suspicion or doubt, but it must be said that no inquiry of this kind can give good results. No man can see the dark side of an institution who places himself so fully and unreservedly in the hands of men interested in exhibiting only the bright side.

COULD any confidence be placed in the alleged representation of public opinion by the press, there would be some pressure brought to bear on the legislature during the next session in favor of decentralization. It is evident that the present abnormal position, or relation, of the less prosperous provinces with those of their more fortunate sisters will sooner or later bring about such a conflict of interests, that a serious disturbance of domestic harmony may result, and also that a judicious endeavor to allow greater autonomy to each partner in the Brazilian league would in all probability prevent, at least for a time, any such disturbance. The system at present is the very essence of centralization. The president, judges, chief of police, treasury officials, and even lower officials receive their appointments direct from the general government, and are in consequence official and confidential agents, not of the province to which they are appointed, but of the central power. The presidencies are notoriously used as the means of controlling elections and as remuneration for political services. No attention is apparently paid to the birthplace and residence of these high officials; a man from Pernambuco is sent to administer Minas Geraes or S. Paulo, one from S. Paulo to Espírito Santo, etc., and the changes are so frequent that no man save of uncommon ability could possibly more than commence to examine into the necessities and capabilities of the district of which he is head, before he is removed, on many occasions without the slightest explanation to the public. Then, upon a dissolution of the Chambers, or at the expiration of a legislative session, senators and deputies are appointed to these presidencies, and these appointments can only be generally explained as a means of the nominees tiding over the recess, when remuneration is not to be had direct from the general treasury. As to judges, there is not a session in which a score at least are not nominally referred to for partisan rulings, or even worse, in the direction of their offices. Treasury officials are sent to the provinces to squeeze out the last *reintem* for an insatiable Treasury. We therefore say that if the press represents public opinion such provinces as Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo are likely to bring pressure to bear for a more equitable adjustment of the fiscal burdens on each province. S. Paulo contributes an enormous sum to the general expenses; that a considerable part of this should go to pay interest guarantees to railways and the extension of government lines in Rio Grande and Bahia can hardly be considered equitable to the tax-payers of S. Paulo. The press of the province of Pará has more than once raised its voice in protest against a policy that keeps the province in conditions of constant stringency. In fact, it would appear that a systematic action by such provinces as contribute most largely to the revenue would force upon the central government some recognition of the justice of a claim for greater autonomy in the management of their private affairs. It is perfectly true that so far provincial assemblies have not figured favorably as financiers, but our contention is that they feel themselves virtually above local fiscalization and dependent on the good will of political magnates, who in turn are all-powerful near the central government. What objection

can there be to a province electing its own president? And why should not this president be a native of the province that elects him? Why should judges, chiefs of police and all higher officials represent the government in Rio de Janeiro and not the province to which they are accredited?

These are questions for thoughtful Brazilians to investigate, and will certainly sooner or later result in a political party. Rio Grande do Sul bitterly complains that the customs tariff organized by a commission sitting in Rio de Janeiro will almost ruin the business of that province and that if the demands of northern jerked-beef consumers are to overrule the quarantine regulations its abattoirs will have nothing to do. Nearly every province has some complaint to make, and an accumulation of complaints sometimes leads to disagreeable results. The central government may, and probably will, temporize; grant a railway to one of the discontented, immigration assistance to another, a reduction in export duties to a third. But this will not solve the problem, it will merely delay the solution, and render this, when it becomes no longer possible to delay it, a powerful agent of destruction. "After us the deluge," was followed by the deluge, as most Brazilians are well aware.

We have frequently called attention to the increasing frequency of defalcations among public officials and also among private employes, and to the necessity of using more vigorous measures in prosecuting all such criminal breaches of trust. The assertion made a few days ago by a senator that officials are being overpaid, and the constant discovery of new defalcations, render it advisable perhaps to again call attention to the matter, and to inquire whether it is really true that public officials receive more than they are entitled to. In one sense—the aggregate paid for clerical service in public departments—there can be no disputing the fact that the government is paying very high for the amount of work done. But when individual salaries are taken into consideration, they certainly look very small. As a rule, public officials are very poorly paid, and as they like to dress well and move in good society they are compelled to resort to all kinds of makeshifts to get the required funds. The result is that a public official (as a class) never pays a debt or an account if he can help it. He lives in a house until his rent and housekeeping expenses begin to cause uneasiness to his creditors, and then he moves. He is frequently an inveterate beggar from those who have business with the government, and not unfrequently sells the favors at his disposal. In the absence of a strong moral condemnation of such acts and of breaches of trust, such a man easily becomes a defaulter. When the default is discovered, instead of prosecuting and punishing him for the crime, the government invariably enters into treaty with him and his friends for the restoration of the amounts taken, offering immunity from prosecution as an inducement. Of course, under such a system the crime itself soon becomes a matter of secondary consideration and the defaulter remains just as good a man as his neighbor—even better if he can succeed in keeping a part of his spoils. The inevitable result of such practices and sentiments is not far to seek—the absolute corruption and degradation of the whole public service of the country. We do not charge that all public officials are, or will be, dishonest and corrupt; but the percentage must unavoidably increase and the stigma must in time attach to all. To remedy the evil, there must be an inflexible punishment of the criminal, regardless of restitution, and the service itself must be

improved. If one-half of the employes of the public departments were dismissed, and the other half better paid, much better results would certainly follow.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 23.—In the Senate after Sr. Franco de Sá had spoken on the emancipation question, Senator Prado asked to retire his motion which has caused so much discussion, which was agreed to. Sr. Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida took the oaths and his seat as senator for Rio de Janeiro (one of the local papers states the new senator embraced some of his colleagues). Senators Viriato de Medeiros, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of war spoke on the budgets of the war department, but the discussion was of no general interest. Senator Goloy prefaced his project for an emancipation law by remarking that while slaves in large numbers were being freed under conditions of service, they expressed no confidence in their masters' promises and desired a law fixing the conditions of this emancipation with clauses of service. He read his project: that slavery be declared extinct in Brazil; that the freedmen are to serve their ex-masters for three years; that penalties be marked for disregarding the clause of service and that the funds destined to the emancipation fund be employed for immigration purposes. The project as offered was declared out of order. Senator Lima Duarte pointed out various items in the agriculture estimates that appear excessive; among which he stated was that the animals at the Passeio Publico and Campo de Sant'Anna consumed 300 alqueires [bushels] of maize per annum. The senator called attention to excessive technical staffs at various bureaus of the department of agriculture and thought some economy possible at the Museum. In the Chamber, two deputies replied to speeches made in the Senate on provincial matters. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho made a violent attack on the credit for railway extension and incidentally referred to the verbosity of the Senate. Deputy Paulino Chaves defended the credit.

September 24.—In the Senate Sr. Goloy again presented his emancipation project under a different form, and Senator Tannoy presented yet another project for the same purpose. Senator Silveira da Motta provoked a vote on the project for emancipation presented by Senator Dantas and others, by moving that it be discussed with urgency. The motion was defeated, both Senators Prado and João Alfredo voting no. The estimates of the department of war as amended finally passed. Senator Castro Carneira referred to the neglect of the interests of Ceará; alluding to the droughts there he stated that the last had cost 26,000,000 in money and upwards of 200,000 lives. Senator Jaguaribe spoke in the same sense as to Ceará and also declared his surprise that the minister of agriculture and the government showed so little *vím* in the emancipation question. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 26.—In the Senate after Sr. Dantas had moved for information as to abolitionists in Capapava, S. Paulo, Sr. Meira de Vasconcellos had presented the project of a law regulating applications for leave of absence by judges and Sr. Tannoy had inquired as to what had become of his project of civil marriage, Barão de Ceteipe, the premier, administered a well merited criticism upon Senators Prado and João Alfredo for voting against the motion for discussing the emancipation question. He pointed out that where there was so great a diversity of opinions among the advocates of emancipation, it was not strange that the government should decline to discuss the question during a session, already purged twice for the passage of the budget laws. He likened the advocates of advanced measures to the riders in a steeple-chase, and could not consider their action serious, sensible, nor worthy of the house of which they are members. A number of projects, reports, etc., were read to prove that the abolitionists were divergent as to ideas, and while not positively refusing to study the question, he did refuse to compromise himself in any manner. Senator Octaviano declared that the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro could not transform their labor service without assistance from the government. If their slaves were freed they would be declared swindlers, for these slaves entered as value in mortgage liabilities. He proceeded to advocate free trade and touched upon the proposed reform of the postoffice and thought it might be preferable to turn over the telegraphs to private individuals. He then ably defended the sale of the Cantagallo railway against the attacks made by Senator Affonso Celso. Senator Teixeira Jr. sharply contrasted the financial movements of the government with declarations of conservative policy when its members were in opposition, and was particularly severe on the excessive staff at the department of agriculture. He had voted, to be sure, against Senator Silveira da

Motta's motion, but this did not mean that he was opposed to emancipation, for he considered the solution of the question was imminent. During the coming session he considers something must be decided, and he concluded his speech by offering an amendment to the agriculture budgets, tending to decrease the staff of the department. Senator Correia had voted against Sr. Silveira da Motta's motion, but was also an emancipationist. He objected to some of Sr. Octaviano's federalistic opinions, considering the welfare of the empire above that of particular provinces. He then asked for sundry favors in the way of immigration and railways for the province of Paraná. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture replied to a question from Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. that there was no official representative of Italy examining the immigration question here; there was a newspaper correspondent, to whom he had ordered every facility for investigation should be allowed. Deputy Maciel spoke in favor of the credit for railway extension. The Senate amendments to the budgets of marine and empire caused a lively scene, deputies from both sides of the house and for various reasons opposing these amendments. They will undoubtedly pass, however, as the respective commissions and ministers desire this done.

September 27.—In the Senate Sr. Tannoy again advocated his ideas as to immigration and the location of service law and presented the project of a law for land registry. Senator Franco de Sá opposed the withdrawal of a subsidy to the Espírito Santo and Caravelas navigation company, which he feared arose from feelings of personal resentment on the part of the committee of the Chamber. Senator Silveira Martins attacked the vacation of the government, opposed the sale of the Cantagallo railway, advocated increased expense with immigration and opposed the renewal of the contract with the Hamburg colonization society. Senator Medeiros stated that the staff of the D. Pedro II railway was excessive and those of other departments over-paid. He referred to the unsatisfactory result of the state telegraph lines, and to the evils attending the law that constitutes the Brazilian minister in London ex-nihilo a member of the directories of railways domiciled there, and finally in the report of the purchasing agent in Europe, of which the *Journal* had already knowledge. In the Chamber, the alleged dangerous condition of a coast steamer was referred to by Deputy Beltrão. The minister of agriculture replied that his information was just the contrary. Deputies Fernandes da Cunha Jr. and Junqueira Ayres spoke in favor of the railway credit and Ferreira Vianna opposed it, although he would vote with the government. The Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of empire again produced some sharp criticism by Deputies Affonso Celso Jr., Loureiro de Albuquerque, who suggested their rejection and a fusion of the two houses, and Ferreira Vianna.

September 28.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture replied to various speakers on his estimates. Some of the amendments offered he could accept, others he could not. Senator Ignacio Martins contrasted the expressed opinions of Senators Prado and João Alfredo with their votes on Sr. Silveira da Motta's motion. Senator Correia complimented the surviving members of the Rio Branco cabinet that passed the 1871 emancipation law, (of which the speaker, it may be remarked, was one), and expressed a hope that in next September he might see slavery extinct in Brazil. Senator Medeiros opposed the subsidy to the American steamship company, stating that the capital was 1,800,000, employed in three steamers, and that the subsidy was 200,000 per annum from Brazil, while the United States contributed nothing. He further complained of partiality as to railways on the part of the government, by which Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul were favored. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture read the official survey declaring the steamer, whose condition was the subject of a question, to be in good order. The bill opening the credit for railway extensions passed. Senate amendments were again criticized. The most remarkable feature was that the deputy who virtually caused the resignation of the Barão de Mamoré appears to defend the amendment that replaces the reduction made by the Chamber, which precipitated the Barão's resignation.

September 29.—By a decree dated yesterday the legislative session was prorogued to the 11th October. In the Senate the estimates of the department of agriculture, as amended, passed in second discussion. Senator Candido de Oliveira presented a substitute for the law, as passed in the Chamber, for reforming provincial elections. Senator Silveira da Motta attacked the Bank of Brazil, advocated banks of emission, and opposed the payment of full passages to immigrants, which although it had been successful in S. Paulo was not likely to be so in other provinces. The minister of finance more or less repeated what he had said in the Chamber, defending the action of the government relative to the Bank of Brazil. In the

Chamber, the famous amendment to the estimates of empire passed. Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the evils of centralization and of bureaucracy; attacked the undue intervention of the Senate and declared that the conservative party was committed to a policy of economy.

September 30.—No quorum in either Senate or Chamber.

October 1.—In the Senate the finance estimates of expenses for 1888 passed in second discussion and Senator Candido de Oliveira's substitute for the bill from the Chamber reforming provincial elections was also passed, after Senator Silveira da Motta had opposed it, because the need was for an extension of suffrage and a general election reform. Senator Correia thought that if export duties are to be removed from sugar, *mattie* should enjoy the same privilege. Senator Candido de Oliveira censured the action of the government in consenting to certain increased expenditure voted in Senate amendments, and as these are contrary to the programme of the party in office he thought a fusion of the two Chambers should have been asked for. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

October 3.—In the Senate the appointment of a clerk in the secretariat of the Senate occasioned a somewhat angry discussion and Senator Ignacio Martins' motion to adjourn the appointment resulted in a tie-vote, and the resignation of one of the secretaries (Sr. Goloy). Art. 1 of the estimates of the department of finance (receipts) passed in second discussion, the others were not voted for lack of a quorum. In the Chamber the Senate amendments to the estimates of the department of empire finally passed and the minister of agriculture defended the equity of allowing the Paraná railway interest on an amount deposited before there was any necessity for this. Deputies Affonso Celso Junior, Andrade Figueira and Salles opposed the payment, but it appears likely to pass.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—An exchange says that a 22 carat diamond has been found at Uberaba, Minas.

—A credit of 100,000\$ has been opened in the S. Paulo provincial treasury for assistance to immigrants since 1st July last.

—In the municipality of Franco, S. Paulo, extensive preparations are being made for the production of "maungela" rubber.

—The slave population of the province of Rio de Janeiro, according to the last matriculation, is 162,421, not including sexagenarians.

—Senator Coelho de Almeida was no sooner accepted and embraced at the Senate, than he left for Campos; presumably to be more embraced there.

—A priest was shot at Jaboticabal, São Paulo, on the 25th for refusing to marry a couple for some trifling cause. He was not killed, but was gravely wounded.

—Malignant fevers are reported from various places along the Amazon and its tributaries. In places the mortality is very great because of the poverty of the people and the lack of physicians and medicines.

—The July receipts of the S. Paulo sub-treasury, including Santos custom receipts, amounted to 1,476,233\$697, against 1,195,515\$645 in the same month of last year.

—The Swedish *lik. Maxine*, with 4,300 bags coffee and Port. *lik. Bato de Freitas*, 4,500 bags, were cleared for New York from Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 19th and 20th ult.

—The court of appeals at S. Paulo unanimously conceded *habeas corpus* to a number of abolitionists who were recently arrested at Capapava in that province. The announcement drew a crowd and a disturbance ensued.

—The Santos "Junta" of brokers has been organized by the election of Mr. Walter Wright as president, Sr. Julio P. Rangel, secretary and Francisco E. de Sá, treasurer. The fourth man on the board will fill a committee.

—We are glad to note that Dr. Gomari, of Victoria, Espírito Santo, vacated the imperial fisherman Bernarinho, free gratis for mending, before permitting him to start out on his perilous journey to the pest-ridden city of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is satisfactory to know that Pereira da Silva and Andrade Figueira are on the new conservative senatorial ticket for the province of Rio de Janeiro. Their names are becoming household words throughout the length and breadth of the province.

—Editor d'Attri, the self-appointed commissioner from various Italian journals, is visiting his countrymen in São Paulo in company with Martinho Prado Junior, the chief of the São Paulo immigration society. Since the day of his landing d'Attri does not seem to have been out of the company of the immigration propagandists for a moment.

—The September receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 909,665\$088, or 85,923\$072 more than in the same month of last year.

—It is said the Jacupiranga iron mine, at Iguaçu, S. Paulo, is being worked with great activity, and that the construction of a high furnace will soon be commenced.

—There were 159 deaths in S. Paulo last month, which is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 38 per thousand. Is this not a little high for a place generally reputed to be very healthy?

—It took the Italian journalist, d'Atri, just one day to find out that all the criticisms on the treatment of immigrants in S. Paulo were untrue. He arrived there on the 22nd, and on the following day he telegraphed to Rome that these criticisms are lies.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the president of S. Paulo that 30,000\$ has been asked from the minister of finance to pay for the bank destined for immigrant colonies at Fundição and Porto Feliz. We thought the days of government colonies were over.

—The police of Febatas, Rio Grande do Sul, are investigating a disgusting case. A hotel-keeper is charged with buying dead fowls from the scavengers and preparing them for his guests, and also with cooking up dogs and serving the flesh as kid. We believe it was Senator Simioni who advocated Chinese immigration, but Rio Grande has apparently taken the lead in adopting Chinese customs.

—The president of the court of appeals of the province of Minas Geraes recently declared free two slaves, who had been registered by an unauthorized party. This decision is based on the fact that the question is one of law, and is not affected by executive orders, such as the *ordens* of the minister of agriculture, which caused so much rhetoric in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

—There seems to have been a little surprise up at Casa Branca on the 27th ult., a correspondent of the *Provincia de S. Paulo* reporting the arrival of Prince D. Augusto with a young lady in his company whose name and social position were not known. No one had heard of the Prince's marriage, and curiosity at once rose to fever heat. Another paper denies the report and says the Prince would not do such a thing.

—On the 20th ult., the contract for lighting the city of Niterói with gas was signed by the municipal authorities and the representative of the "Société Anonyme de Travaux et d'Entreprises au Brésil." This association is said to be connected with the company that has the contract for lighting Rio, and its representative is the same person who secured the Rio contract. In time Niterói will be served with the same abominable quality of gas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the Caraguata railway amounted to 49,324\$910.

—At a recent meeting of the S. Carlos do Piauí company, a dividend of 8 per cent was declared.

—The new tramway enterprise in Santos has been reorganized under the designation of "Companhia Cariús de Ferro da Colônia de Santos."

—The Sorocabana company has asked the São Paulo provincial government for 65,808\$300 an amount of guaranteed interest for the last half year. The receipts of the Baía da Ananias railway for last year were 133,815\$384, and the expenditures 74,610\$691, leaving a surplus of 59,204\$693. A dividend of 5 1/2 per cent. was declared.

—We are still waiting for the particulars of that unauthorized railway on which thousands of cents have been spent without the ministry of finance knowing why and wherefore.

—The Mogiana, S. Paulo, railway extension has reached a point 68 kilometres beyond Piracicaba, over which construction trains are running. The rails are 8 kilometres from Corvê and 20 from Jaguata on the Rio Grande river.

—The conflict between the two rival tramway companies of Santos led to the tearing up of the track of the new line at a crossing on the 21st ult. by employees of the old company. The municipal and police authorities at once came to the rescue of their protégés.

—The *Journal du Commerce*, of the 4th inst. publishes a report that the *fazenda* commercial has accepted a bid of 80,000\$ for the Corcovado railway, which is about one-tenth of the cost. The purchaser is said to be Dr. Joaquim Leite Ribeiro de Almeida Junior. The *Pais* of the 5th confirms the report.

—On the 24th the Leopoldina railway completed the first payment, 1,000,000\$, in the province of Rio on account of the purchase of the Cantagalo road, and took over the line on the 26th, when the directors and various shareholders proceeded to examine the purchase, leaving Niterói in a special train.

—A telegram received here on the 28th ult. announced the inauguration of the Garanhuns station of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension and the terminus of the same.

—The D. Pedro II railway administration announces a mutual passenger traffic arrangement with the *Príncipe do Grão-Pará* company by which passengers can come to Rio by the latter line and stop at Petropolis over night. The arrangement will be highly satisfactory to those who may not wish to spend the night in the city during the hot season.

—During the first six months of the current year the gross earnings of the Bragantina railway, province of São Paulo, amounted to 65,517\$284, and the working expenses to 55,188\$053. The number of passengers carried was 7,887. The line has thus far received 776,215\$ from the province in guaranteed interest, the company possessing a 7 per cent guarantee on a capital of 2,324,000\$.

—The engineers employed to make a reconnaissance of the projected line from Yui to Santos report a practicable route with no grade exceeding 2 per cent. It will be longer than the English line, however. If it is really intended to build this line, the English company will be wise in paying up all balances on guarantee account and thus get free from government control in the inevitable contest.

—The May and June traffic over the Sorocabana line gave the following results, announced only on the 15th ult.:

	May	June
Receipts . . .	54,550\$010	48,005\$850
Expenses . . .	30,622 778	31,666 890

The extension gave a surplus of 5,371\$570 in May and 1,540\$941 in June.

—The total receipts of the Macaé and Campos line during the fiscal year ending 30th June last amounted to 1,373,498\$645 and the expenditures to 788,075\$563, leaving a surplus of 585,423\$082. The receipts show a decrease of 143,138\$494 from the preceding year. The passenger traffic amounted to 56,787 persons, which yielded 211,014\$860. The freight traffic amounted to 49,875 8 tons, of which 17,664 tons were of coffee and 11,227 tons of sugar.

—It seems gradually but steadily dawning upon the Brazilian mind that interest guarantees mean high tariffs and absolute loss to the country. We have become fatigued in pursuing this, but as the *Journal* of the 27th again refers to the matter, we repeat our former assertions that until some *modus vivendi* without government interference can be arrived at, the guaranteed railways will not care a straw for the interests of agriculture so long as the government guarantee can be preserved intact.

—According to Poir's Railroad Manual for 1887 there were in operation in the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1886 133,606.50 miles of railroads. They had cost for construction and equipment \$7,251,995,221; they represented a capital stock of \$3,999,508,508; a funded debt of \$3,882,666,339, and an unfunded and current debt of about \$194,000,000 more. Their total assets were \$171,641,487. They paid in interest during the year \$187,350,500, and in dividends \$80,094,138. Their total operating expenses were \$221,880,331, and their total earnings were \$297,311,615 more than that. They carried 382,281,972 passengers, and 482,245,254 tons of freight, the passenger traffic earning them \$211,920,857, and the freight business \$550,359,054. The funded debt of the railroads of the country at the end of the fiscal year 1886 was more than three times as great as the entire interest-bearing national debt, and their annual interest charge more than four times greater than that borne by our revered Uncle Sam. And the railroads of the United States are only one of its multitudinous industries, despite the fact that they might have paid out for their earnings for 1886 the entire interest on the national debt, and still have had \$33,581,000 left for dividends. —*Exchange*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The local papers state that the coffee bloom in the district of Anjara, S. Paulo, is such as has never before been seen.

—Dandelion coffee essence is endorsed by the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. A shilling bottle makes 25 cups of coffee. With green Rio north about 95 per lb. the essence seems cheap.

—Experiments are about to be made at coffee-growing in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, the municipalities of S. Antonio da Patrulha, Conceição do Arroio and Torres being considered suitable.

—From Batuíte, Ceará, a correspondent writes to a journal in the capital of the province that the coffee crop has been very good, and if it can be sold at 108 per arroba, the product will reach 6,000,000\$, or the crop will produce about 150,000 bags.

LOCAL NOTES

—The inventory of the estate of the late Conde de Mesquita amounts to 9,386,869\$158.

—It has just been discovered that the June station receipts of the state telegraph lines amounted to 60,196\$088.

—Ordinary salt pays 48 per cent. duties. Salt and sand commuted from Rio Grande do Norte must be protected.

—*O Pais* on the 24th ult. published a telegram stating that it was reported that cholera had appeared at Jujuy, Argentine Republic.

—The project for the civil registry of births, marriages and deaths, after lying away somewhere for 12 years, has finally been sent to the council of state for a report.

—A decree dated the 17th ult. but only published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 27th grants a further extension of six months to the D. Pedro II Telegraph Company.

—Sr. Sagastume, for many years Uruguayan minister at this Court, left for the River Plate on the 24th. Sr. Sagastume has been appointed minister for his country at Rome.

—Means of communication, churches, chemists and schools are considered necessary for immigrants here, beyond other favors. The inspector of colonization says so.

—Senator Lima Duarte on the 23rd ult. called attention to the quantity of maize the *bichas* in our parks consume, and also to the amount of money some *bichas* at the department of agriculture absorb.

—A committee of the Academy of Medicine have reported favorably on the project of Sr. Arthur Sauer for the construction of houses for the poorer classes. When they are built we propose moving.

—A local challenge notices recently that 24 engineers, all Brazilians, have lately been appointed on a proposed railway extension. We fancy we can recall something about cunks and sploit broth.

—We cannot make out what it was the U. S. S. *Trenton* let go on leaving port on the 24th ult. One paper says it was a pigeon; another, that it was a lunatic. Both agree however that a flag was attached.

—Our new contemporary, the *Cidade do Rio*, under the editorial management of José do Patrocínio, made a very creditable beginning on the morning of the 28th ult. and received a warm welcome. Our new colleague has our best wishes for a long and prosperous life.

—Another old and well known broker of Rio died on the 20th ult. Sr. João d'Almeida e Silva, at the age of 70 years. Sr. d'Almeida met with many vicissitudes in life, but by hard labor succeeded in meeting all his engagements. We regret that we overlooked noticing his decease in our last.

—At a recent meeting of a literary society here, it was proposed to discuss the question, "What are the practical means of making the arts and industry prosper in Brazil?" The answer is as easy as kiss your hand; pass a law to shut up the literary societies and offer a premium to workmen.

—However little one may sympathize with Baú de Cotepeiro, or with the compromise he has evidently taken of holding the government, no one can deny that his speech in the Senate on the 26th ult. was an excellent parliamentary effort, and must have made some of his opponents very uncomfortable.

—The Japanese company has returned from the River Plate and is now giving exhibitions in São Paulo. We shall have the top-spinners, fire-eaters, little "All-right" and "Tec-totum," and Len Shilbiri's complete opera troupe back in Rio in a few days. Len will more than fill up the break caused by Ferrati's retreat.

—*O Pais* having pitched into the Junta Commercial for the delay in publishing contracts, etc., the Junta replies by saying there is not a sufficient number of clerks. There never is in a public department. While our colleague's hand is in, why not have a sly at the disgraceful delay in publishing the bulletins of the Board of Brokers?

—Perhaps as there are few Bibles to be torn up just now, Padre Mutum might pay a visit to the exhibition of the "pets of the ballet" exposed in the Rua do Ouvidor. In New York, Anthony Comstock would be down on that window in the twinkling of an eye, but here in Rio it appears to amuse the *público* quite as much as the loafers.

—While steamship agents and others are being decorated, perhaps it is not amiss to call the attention of the Princess Regent to the services rendered by Dr. Pedro Affonso Franco in introducing new vaccine. A barony would be the least that the doctor could accept, although perhaps he would rather be known as Dr. Franco than as the *Berrio de tal*.

—On the 23rd ult. the court of appeals here decided that the registry of slaves of "unknown parentage" did not cause their freedom *ipso facto*. There are now decisions pro and con in regard to this form of registry, and when judges who are generally considered to be exponents of the law cannot agree, who in the world is to decide the question?

—The 29th ult. must have been a good day for manufacturers of rockets.

—The Br. yacht *Aryman* arrived here on the 30th ult. from St. Vincent.

—An army chaplain deserted his post, but he has recently been pardoned and allowed to resign.

—On the 30th ult. Mr. Octavio Haupt received his exequatur as consul here for the German empire.

—The Empress's verses have had a curious result. An Italian paper considered them as an adieu to the crown.

—From the latest census the city of Buenos Aires claims to have a population of 434,663 souls. Hard counting, certainly.

—An American correspondent says that since the Emperor has been in Europe that benighted republic hears something about him.

—We are happy to observe that religious orders in many provinces do not possess slaves. We regret to note the silence so far observed as to Maranhão.

—We regret to learn of the death, on August 20th last, of Mr. Ferdinand Rosing, of the firm of Messrs. Rosing Brothers & Co. of London, Manchester and Birmingham.

—One of the subordinate police authorities went to the races on the 25th ult. He had his pocket picked of 250\$. Seized him right for going to races on a Sunday.

—Every day the papers notice that the police surgeons "verify" the death of some one. Of course the party is dead; what we want to know is what killed him.

—Five persons were poisoned here on the 30th by a halfpenny's worth of boiled potatoes. They do not appear to have been from Erin, and the police is investigating the mystery.

—The master of a slave who had enlisted in the police corps is to receive 900\$ for the recruit. The local papers point out that at this price masters should stimulate their slaves to enlist.

—The Princess Regent and Camte d'Eu, with the princes and attendants, visited the French frigate *Atreus* on the 2nd, where mass was celebrated and breakfast offered the imperial visitors.

—A local benevolent society announces that if its members die this month, they are entitled to 90\$ for funeral expenses and the family will receive 900\$. Seems almost like offering a premium for suicides.

—According to a recent official publication the total debts of the 20 provinces amount to 61,808,927\$928, their annual receipts to 35,783,578\$766 and their expenses to 38,248,587\$743. Not a hopeful exhibit, certainly.

—There is the possibility of a coincidence of course, but a telegram dated New Orleans, Sept. 8, and published in the *Times*, reads thus: "A telegram dated New Orleans, Sept. 30, and published in the Rio papers on the 1st inst."

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, the successful candidate from Pernambuco for the seat of the ex-minister of empire in the Chamber of Deputies, arrived here by the *Nova* on the 29th. His political and personal admirers gave him a warm reception.

—Our philological investigations have produced two specimens, which we think are unique. An English firm invents a soda-water machine as a *máquina para uvas arjadas*, and a local paper translates *sacrew steamer, vapor de parafuso*.

—The General Assembly has been prorogued for a third time, the closing date being now fixed for the 11th inst. As the "representatives of the nation" are not paid for prorogued sessions, it is inexplicable why they do not shut down on the usual flow of oratory.

—Commend us to the conservative Hollander! Rotterdam does not want any natty coffee speculators on its plate, and if a man sells coffee, he must have coffee. It is within the memory of man when Dutch banks kept deposits intact and charged a commission for guarding them.

—In accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting of subscribers to the British Church Fund held on 12th September, the post of resident chaplain was offered to the Rev. C. N. Tanner, now acting as *locum tenens*, and declined by him; steps therefore have already been taken by the special committee named for the purpose to appoint a clergyman in England.

—It would seem from a telegram from the illustrious chief of the hydrographic bureau that the search for a certain coal bank near the Abrolhos had terminated "with felicity." That means, we presume, that the chief has kept his feet dry and has been treated with the distinction due to his high position. After a stern chase he caught the bank 10° N. W. of the Abrolhos light and 13 miles distant.

—It appears we almost had another duel here a day or two ago. An indiscreet listener who overheard the discussion of the plan in a tram "blew" the listener who informed or the principals who discussed such an affair in a public conveyance are most to be blamed; it is a matter of taste. Of course we extract the news, but it seems tolerably reliable; one paper even giving the names of the proposed combatants.

22	18,261	22	1884
23	14,170	23	1885
24	20,319	24	1886
25	16,374	25	1887

ance Arthur	Antwerp	..
ance Henry	Cardiff	7 Sept.
ance Leopold	Newport	19 Aug.
ance Lewis	Liverpool	21 Aug.
ance Rupert	Cardiff	..
	Cardiff	8 Sept.

[illegible]

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
330,675,000\$000	170,475,000\$000	Polonia. Jan. 1875.	5 3/4	200—1,000	96 3/4\$000	95 5/8\$000—96 1/2\$000
50,000,000 \$000	50,000,000 \$000					
4,135,400 \$000	1,097,000 \$000					
193,000 \$000	117,600 \$000	do	4 1/2	1,000 \$000	1,000 \$000	—
20,000,000 \$000	20,000,000 \$000	Gold Loan of 1868	4 1/2	1,000 \$000	1,240 \$000	—
31,250,000 \$000	38,180,000 \$000	do 1879	4 1/2	1,000 \$000	1,120 \$000	—
10,212,100 \$000	7,085,600 \$000	Province of Rio de Janeiro.	4 1/2	200—500	98 3/4	1,230 \$000—1,250 \$000
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,435,000\$000	Brazil. Jan. Dec.	5 1/2	100 \$000	99 3/4	—
—	4,370,000 \$000	Credito Real do Brazil. Jan. July	6 7/8	100 \$000	99 3/4	—
—	3,850,000 \$000	do gold	6 7/8	100 \$000	99 3/4	—
—	5,195,300 \$000	do de S. Paulo. Apr. Oct.	5 7/8	100 \$000	98 1/2	88 5/8 \$000
—	6,475,000 \$000	Prefall. May. Nov.	6 7/8	100 \$000	99 3/4	—
—	—	do	6 7/8	100 \$000	99 3/4	—

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL	SHARES	ENTERED		PAID UP	PAID UP	NAMES	RENDER PERIOD	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
		DATE	VALUE					AMT	PAID	
500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Alexander	79,040 1/2 18	180,000	100,000	July 1887	....
5,000,000	165,000	All	50	All	Brazil	79,037,327 2/4	250,000	0 000	July 1887	.... -105,000
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	All	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,000,281 516	25,000	0 000	3 July 1887	.... -252,000
—	—	30,000	700	80	do do do	—	85,000	2 160	July 1887	232,000 -214,000
2,000,000	70,000	All	200	100	do do do	—	1,000,000 000	217,000	July 1887	.... -90,000
1,000,000	15,000	200	200	All	Comercio	3,744 420	25,000	6 000	July 1887	215,000 -200,000
20,000,000	14,500	200	0	0	Credito Real do Brazil	86,832 707	210,000	0 000	July 1887	240,000 -215,000
5,000,000	100,000	200	0	0	do do do	—	35,000	0 000	July 1887	.... -58,000
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	170	do do do	10,714 443	0 000	7 750	July 1887	.... -170,000
£ 1,000,000	50,000	£ 20	6	6	English Bank, Limited	4,473	100,000	0 000	July 1887	.... -170,000
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	041,000 000	165,000	0 000	May 1887	....
20,000,000	50,000	All	200	100	Internacional	1,000,000 000	205,000	3 200	July 1887	.... -200,000
£ 1,200,000	62,500	All	200	£ 20	do do do	—	37,000	8 8	April 1887	37,000 39,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Lombos and Brazilian, Limited	£ 100,000,000	275,000	10 000	July 1887	....
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Medial	1,000,000 000	65,000	0 000	Jan. 1887	....
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	100	Rural e Hypothecario	2,151,128 514	985,000	0 000	July 1887	....
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	100	Uniao de Credito	77,846 750	61,000	1 400	Sept. 1887

10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario.....	2,300,000	05 000	0 000	Jan. 1883	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	in	União de Crédito.....	2,151,128	514	285 000	10 000	July 1887
					RAILWAYS	77,846	750	61 000	1 400	Sept. 1887

1,300,000	50,000	All	200	Bahia e Minas	—	—	—	—
6,000,000	—	—	200	do debrutur.	—	—	—	—
1,300,000	—	—	200	Bragança do	120 000	7 1/2	May 1849	—
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	All	Campos e Caraguatá	183 000	8 1/2	May 1886	—
1,300,000	—	—	200	do debrutur.	14,612 300	120 000	May 1887	—
1,000,000	—	—	200	Corcovado	165 000	25 1/2	Nov. 1886	—
1,500,000	8,000	All	200	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and	—	6 1/2 7 1/2	May 1887	—
£ 70,000	—	—	£ 50	humana debrutur.	9,777 10	—	6 000	July 1887
1,000,000	—	—	200	Juiz de Fôa to Piaú.	—	495 000	6 1/2	—
1,500,000	7,150	All	200	do debrutur.	—	—	—	—
8,735,800	43,579	All	200	Leopoldina	18,702 265	120 000	3 000	July 1887
15,335,410	50,321	All	200	do 2nd series.	—	—	—	—
15,398,400	—	—	200	do debrutur.	—	—	—	—
£ 493,600	—	£	200	do do	173 000	6 1/2	Oct. 1887	—
8,000,000	40,000	31,087	200	Macacé e Campos	535 000	6 1/2	Oct. 1887	179 000-180 000
3,688,750	—	—	250	do debrutur.	50 000	—	—	—
1,000,000	40,500	25,500	200	Mogiana.	107,238 166	283 500	12 000	Oct. 1887
970,000	—	—	900	do debrutur.	202 000	7 1/2	Oct. 1887	—
1,000,000	24,850	All	200	Norte debrutur.	—	8 1/2	Oct. 1887	—
4,770,000	—	—	200	Oeste de Minas.	15,740 411	150 000	6 000	July 1887
4,100,000	—	—	200	do debrutur.	—	—	—	—
4,500,000	37,500	15,500	200	Principe do Grão Pará	20,300 105	180 000	7 1/2	Aug. 1887

1,930,000	—	100	do	debentures	15 000	—	—
1,020,800	—	—	do	do	96 1/2 0/100	6 1/2 1/2 0/100	July 1882

[illegible][illegible]

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Shims do do .. 27th

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1887

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Oct. 9	Tamara	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 15	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Neva	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

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22, Rua da Alfândega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President

Visconde de Figueiredo

Alameda Director

Edward Herdman, Esq

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